

British Have Captured Important Height Of Bourlon Wood And Now Fight Toward The Scheidt Canal

On All Fronts Entente Soldiers Meeting With Success—English Within One and Three Quarters Miles of Cambrai and Going Ahead.

CUT ROAD BETWEEN DOUAI AND CAMBRAI GUNS DOMINATE RAILROAD

Americans Have Germans With Their Back to Outer Edge of Brunhilde Line Fighting Desperately to Bring Yankees to Halt.

(By The Associated Press)

Marshal Foch is putting the Germans on the western front to the most severe test of the war. On four important sectors from Verdun to the North Sea Allied troops are fighting their way into and beyond the Hindenburg line.

Smashing attacks are being delivered by the British and Belgians north of Ypres, by the British and American before Cambrai, by the French north of the Aisne and by the French and Americans in Champagne and to the east. On all fronts the Allied soldiers are meeting with success.

Cambrai, it would appear, is about to fall. The British having captured the important height of Bourlon wood, are reported beyond Fontaine Notre Dame and Sully within one and three-quarters miles of Cambrai. Southwest of Cambrai the British are fighting toward the important Scheidt canal at Cantaining.

Field Marshal Haig's thrust north of Cambrai already has progressed more than three miles. The British have cut the highroad between Cambrai and Douai and have the railroad between the two cities dominated by their guns. The fall of Cambrai, military observers believe, would result in a German withdrawal from Douai and St. Quentin, which possibly would lead to a retirement to the French border.

At some points the attack, begun Saturday morning, already has resulted in an advance of more than two and one-half miles. The Allied troops have penetrated important points of the Houthulst forest German possession of which had stayed previous attempts to advance south of the Belgian coast. This operation apparently is directed toward the German submarine bases in Belgium and the outflanking of the Bastion of Lille.

London, Sept. 28.—Ten thousand prisoners have been captured by the British in their offensive in the Cambrai area. Field Marshal Haig announced in his official statement today. Two hundred guns were taken by the British forces.

British forces have begun operations in Flanders in conjunction with the Belgians.

The statement reads: "Our attack yesterday on the Cambrai front was pressed without relaxation until a late hour. Further progress was made in the northern portion of the battlefield, and additional prisoners and guns were captured."

"Troops of the Sixth and Seventeenth Corps continued to make good progress on the front between Fleury-les-Lognon and Bourlon heights. The Canadian division, passing beyond Haynecourt, reached the Douai-Cambrai road at nightfall."

"The Eleventh division, passing through the Canadians, pushed rapidly forward more than two miles capturing Epigny and Oisy-le-Verger. At the same time the Fifty-Sixth Division, pressing northward along the Canal captured over 500 prisoners in the defenses northeast of Sauchy-Cauchy."

"These operations have been materially helped by the admirable work of the engineers. Less than four hours after the opening of the assault, in spite of hostile shell fire, they successfully threw across the Canal du Nord a number of bridges capable of carrying transports, thus permitting our advance to be continued without check."

"Operations are progressing satisfactorily this morning along the whole battle front."

"With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Sept. 28, 9 a. m.—With their backs to the outer edge of the Brunhilde line the Germans today were fighting desperately in an endeavor to bring the American advance to a definite halt. The Germans were increasing the volume of their fire."

BRITAIN DENIES ARMISTICE PLEA OF BULGARIANS

Situation Fully Covered By Answer of Commander of Allied Forces.

London, Sept. 28.—Great Britain has replied to the Bulgarian request for an armistice. The reply it is stated, is fully covered by the answer given the Bulgarian representatives by the commander of the Allied army on the Macedonian front. By this reply it is perfectly well defined that no military operations can be suspended.

"At the same time, regarding the proposal that duly accredited Bulgarian representatives should confer with the Allies on the question of peace, it has been made quite clear to the Sofia government that such a peace necessarily involves a complete rupture by the Bulgarian government with Turkey, Germany and Austria-Hungary."

"The Allied governments necessarily demand every guarantee which they consider necessary to them to safeguard their military operations and prevent the dispatch of German troops to Bulgaria."

In discussing the Bulgarian proposal it is pointed out, the Allies have no intention of attempting to make a peace settlement in the

PANIC IN BERLIN AT REQUEST OF THE BULGARIANS

Proposition For Armistice Causes Consternation Among Hun Leaders.

HOPE FOR DISAVOWAL BY THE GOVERNMENT

German High Command, Von Hintze Says, Gave All Aid Possible.

London, Sept. 28.—The publication in the Berlin semi-official newspapers of Bulgaria's armistice request was the cause of the greatest panic in the German capital, according to advisers received at Copenhagen and forwarded by the Exchange Telegraph Co.

Admiral von Hintze, the German foreign secretary according to the advice in a speech before the main committee of the Reichstag said the difficulties of the Bulgarians between the Vardar and the Cerna evidently had not been favorably explained by Premier Malinov and the Bulgarian government, because on Thursday Bulgaria proposed to the Entente commander to open peace negotiations. Admiral von Hintze said that from the reports which were incomplete it was not yet clear whether the Bulgarian government had acted in accordance with the army desires or upon its own initiative. There were indications he said that they could for the wounded man and had rushed to St. Vincent's hospital without much hope for his recovery. Dr. Keegan, when he made his first examination, failed to find even a trace of pulse and Dr. Curley concurred in the opinion that in all probability the self-inflicted wound will prove fatal.

Instantly the inmates of the house were alarmed and a hurry call was sent both to the Emergency hospital, to Fire Chief Daniel E. Johnson and to Dr. W. H. Curley, who was able to arrive at the scene of the attempted suicide before the ambulance from the Emergency, bringing Dr. J. F. Keegan, could reach the house.

The surgeons at St. Vincent's hospital held out little hope of his recovery and stated that the shot would probably prove fatal, but that it was a question how long he would hover between life and death.

The bullet penetrated the left breast and apparently grazed the heart as it passed entirely through his body. When taken to the hospital Captain Riley was suffering from internal hemorrhages so that there was little chance for the surgeons to find out exactly what damage if any had been done to the heart.

Much comment was made about town as soon as word of Captain Riley's act became public and it all centered upon the fact that this is the third Saturday a tragedy has occurred. Three Saturdays ago Alderman Walter was shot and killed. Last Saturday a tragedy happened in The Stratford, and this morning Captain Riley, one of the most popular of Bridgeport's fire fighters, fired what is believed to be a fatal shot into his own body.

There are rumors to the effect that there were other reasons beside that of ill health for the desperate act, but his brother officers in the fire department refuse to say anything about the captain's affairs and the authorities have given ill-health as the official reason for the attempt at self-destruction.

menting a purchase of \$40,000,000 worth of bonds announced last night by the United States Steel Corporation. Officers of the New York Life Insurance Company stated that \$20,000,000 of their subscriptions was purchased through the New York committee and the balance will be distributed through the Federal Reserve Districts in which the company's branches are located.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company announced a subscription of \$25,000,000 of which \$20,000,000 will be placed here and the remainder in districts throughout the country. The Chemical National Bank subscribed \$3,000,000.

MANY CITIES OVERSUBSCRIBE THEIR QUOTAS

Country Sets Itself to Raise \$6,000,000 in Their Work.

Washington, Sept. 28.—America today set itself to the task of raising a loan of \$6,000,000,000 in three weeks. Although this was twice the minimum of any previous Liberty loan and by far the greatest war credit ever undertaken by any nation, treasury department officials were certain that the sum would be oversubscribed. Their confidence was expressed in the announcement that the surplus would be allotted.

Officials felt that it was a favorable augury for the Fourth Liberty loan that the campaign got under way just when the American army was pressing forward in a great offensive in France, and Bulgaria was suing for peace, starting the long expected disintegration of the Central powers.

Subscriptions to the loan began pouring in today at all Federal reserve banks. Many communities had oversubscribed their quotas even before the campaign officially began.

New York, Sept. 28.—Two subscriptions aggregating \$55,000,000 were announced when the Second Federal Reserve District committee formally inaugurated its drive for the fourth Liberty loan at 9 o'clock today. The Prudential Life Insurance Company of America took \$30,000,000 of the issue and the New York Life Insurance Company, \$25,000,000. These subscriptions

FIRE CAPTAIN RILEY TRIES TO END LIFE

Shoots Himself at Home With .38 Calibre Revolver Early Today.

BUT LITTLE HOPE OF HIS RECOVERY

Worry Caused By Ill Health Assigned As the Cause By His Friends.

Saturday, Sept. 28

Captain Benjamin Riley, of Engine Co. No. 1, Bridgeport Fire Department, attempted self destruction at his home, 872 Park avenue, at 9:55 today, by shooting himself near the heart with a bullet from a .38 calibre revolver. He was immediately rushed to St. Vincent's hospital where he is now expected to live.

The only reason advanced by the authorities and his associates in the Fire Department is that of ill health, although up to a quite recent date he appeared to be in the best of health and spirits.

When last seen by the men of Co. No. 1, Captain Riley seemed to be in very cheerful spirits and the news of his rash act came as a shock, not alone to the men in his company, but to a host of friends in every section of the city.

The first intimation that the popular firefighter had attempted to take his life was when F. E. Price, living in the house at 872 Park avenue, heard a heavy fall in the room overhead this morning and rushing up stairs found the unconscious form of Captain Riley sprawled across the bed, which he had dragged himself after firing the bullet which doctors believe will prove to be fatal.

Instantly the inmates of the house were alarmed and a hurry call was sent both to the Emergency hospital, to Fire Chief Daniel E. Johnson and to Dr. W. H. Curley, who was able to arrive at the scene of the attempted suicide before the ambulance from the Emergency, bringing Dr. J. F. Keegan, could reach the house.

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PRESIDENT SAYS WE CANNOT TAKE WORD OF THOSE WHO FORCED WAR UPON US TO NEW YORK AUDIENCE

Addresses Immense Crowd in Metropolitan Opera House in New York Last night—Clearly Defines Aims of America in the War—Peace to Come After Victory and Nations' League to Follow Peace.

New York, Sept. 28.—President Wilson, before an immense audience in the Metropolitan opera house last night, delivered the most effective war address of his career.

In words that tingled with the spirit of America in the great struggle, the President reiterated the purposes for which the civilized world is fighting, and made it plain that the only peace we can consider is the peace of victory.

A league of nations, the President said, must be the instrumentality to make peace secure and permanent. Without it, he added, "peace will rest in part upon the word of outlaws and only upon that word."

The President showed his faith in the national by devoting only a few words to the Liberty Loan. He declared he knew the country would do its part. He spoke to a wildly enthusiastic audience, which let him know his confidence would not be misplaced.

The President struck home for his every word breathed fire and determination and he declared with earnestness that peace could not rest "upon the word of outlaws."

"We cannot come to terms with them," he said, "for they have made it impossible."

President Wilson spoke as follows: My Fellow Citizens:

I am not here to promote the loan. That will be done, ably and enthusiastically by the hundreds of thousands of loyal and tireless men and women who have undertaken to present it to you and to our fellow citizens throughout the country. And I have not the least doubt of their complete success, for I know their spirit and the spirit of the country. My confidence is confirmed, too, by the thoughtful and experienced cooperation of the bankers here and everywhere, who are lending their invaluable aid and guidance.

I have come, rather, to seek an opportunity to present to you some thoughts which I trust will give you in perhaps fuller measure than before, a vivid sense of the great issues involved, in order that you may appreciate and accept with added enthusiasm the grave significance of the duty of supporting the government by your men and your means to the utmost point of sacrifice and self-denial.

No man or woman who has really taken in what this war means can hesitate to give to the very limit of what they have; and it is my mission here tonight to try to make it clear once more what the war really means. You will need no further stimulation or reminder of your duty.

At every turn of the war we gain a fresh consciousness of what we mean to accomplish by it. When our hope and expectation are most excited we think more definitely than before of the issues that hang upon it and well-defined purposes which we do not determine and which we cannot alter. No statesman or assembly created them; no statesman or assembly can alter them.

They have arisen out of the very nature and circumstances of the war. The most that statesmen or assemblies can do is to carry them out or to fail to them. They were perhaps not clear at the outset, but they are clear now.

The war has lasted more than four years, and the whole world has been drawn into it. The common will of man has been substituted for the particular purpose of individual states. Individual statesmen may have started the conflict, but neither they nor their opponents can stop it as they please.

It has become a peoples' war, and peoples of all sorts and races, of every degree of power and variety of fortune, are involved in its sweeping processes of change and settlement. We came into it when its character had become fully defined and it was plain that no nation could stand apart or be indifferent to its outcome. Its challenge drove to the heart of everything we cared for or lived for.

The voice of the war had become clear and gripped our hearts. Our brothers from many lands, as well as our own numbered dead under the stars were calling to us, and we responded, fiercely and of course.

The air was clear about us. We saw things in their full, convincing proportions as they were, and we have seen them with steady eyes and unchanging comprehension ever since. We accepted the issues of the war as facts, not as any group of men either here or elsewhere had defined them, and we can accept no outcome which does not squarely meet and settle them. The issues are these:

Shall the military power of any nation or group of nations be suffered to determine the fortunes of peoples over whom they have no right to rule except the right of force?

Shall wrong nations be free to subject to their purpose and interest? Shall people be ruled and dominated, even in their own internal affairs, by arbitrary and irresponsible force or by their own will and choice?

Shall there be a common standard of right and privilege for all peoples and nations, or shall the strong do as they will and the weak suffer without redress?

Shall the assertion of right be hazardous and by casual alliance, or shall there be a common concert to oblige the observance of common rights?

No man or group of men, choose these to be the issues of the struggle. They are the issues of it; and they must be settled; by no arrangement or compromise or adjustment or interlards, but definitely and once for all and with a full and unequivocal acceptance of the principle that the interest of the weakest is as sacred as the interest of the strongest.

This is what we mean when we speak of a permanent peace. If we speak sincerely, intelligently, and with a real knowledge and comprehension of the matter we deal with.

We are all agreed that there can be no peace obtained by any kind of bargain or compromise with the governments of the Central Empires, because we have dealt with them already and have seen them deal with other governments that were party to this struggle, at Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest. They have convinced us that they are without honor and do not intend justice. They observe no covenants, accept no principle but force and their own interest. We cannot "come to terms" with them. They have made it impossible. The German people must by this time be fully aware that we cannot accept the word of those who forced this war upon us. We do not think the same thoughts or speak the same language of agreement.

It is of capital importance that we should be explicitly agreed that no peace shall be obtained by any kind of compromise or abatement of the principles we have avowed as the principles which we are fighting. There should exist no doubt about that. I am, therefore, going to take the liberty of speaking with the utmost frankness about the practical implications that are involved in it.

If it be indeed and in truth the common object of the governments associated against Germany and of the nations whom they govern, as I believe it to be, to achieve by the coming settlements a secure and lasting peace, it will be necessary that all who sit down at the peace table shall come ready and willing to pay the price, the only price that will procure it; and ready and willing, also, to create in some virile fashion the only instrumentality by which it can be made certain that the agreements of the peace will be honored and fulfilled.

That price is impartial justice in every item of settlement, no matter whose interest is crossed; not only impartial justice but also the satisfaction of the several peoples whose fortunes are dealt with. That indispensable instrumentality is a league of nations formed under covenants that will be efficacious.

Without such instrumentality, by which the peace of the world can be guaranteed, peace will rest in part upon the word of outlaws and only upon that word. For Germany will have to redeem her character, not only by what happens at the peace table but what follows.

And, as I see it, the constitution of that league of nations, and the clear definition of the objects must be a part, in a sense the most essential part, of the peace settlement itself. It cannot be formed now. If formed now, it would be merely a new alliance confined to the nations associated against a common enemy.

It is not likely that it could be formed after that settlement. It is necessary to guarantee the peace; and the peace cannot be guaranteed as an afterthought. The reason, to speak in plain terms again, why it must be guaranteed is that there will be parties to the peace whose promises have proved untrustworthy, and means must be found in connection with that source of insecurity.

It would be folly to leave the guarantee to the subsequent voluntary action of the governments we have seen destroy Russia and deceive Roumania. But these general terms do not disclose the whole matter. Some details are needed to make them sound less like a thesis and more like a practical program. These, then, are some of the particulars, and I state them with the greater confidence because I can state them authoritatively as representing this Government's interpretation of its own duty with regard to peace.

First—The impartial justice meted out must involve no discrimination between those to whom we wish to be just and those to whom we do not wish to be just. It must be a justice that plays no favorites and knows no standard but the equal rights of the several peoples.

Second—No special or separate interest of any single nation or any group of nations can be made the basis of any part of the settlement which is not consistent with the common interest of all.

Third—There can be no leagues or alliances or special covenants and understandings within the general and common family of the League of Nations.

Fourth—And more specifically, there can be no special selfish economic combinations within the league and no employment of any force of economic boycott for exclusion except by exclusion from the markets of the world may be vested in the League of Nations itself as a means of discipline and control.

Fifth—All international agreements and treaties of every kind must be made known in their entirety to the rest of the world.

Special alliances and economic rivalries and hostilities have been the prolific source in the modern world of the plans and passions that produce war. It would be an insincere as well as insecure peace that did not exclude them in definite and binding terms.

The confidence with which I venture to speak for our people in these matters does not spring from our traditions merely and the well known principles of international action which we have always professed and followed. In the same sentence in which I say that the United States will enter into no special arrangements and understandings with particular nations, let me say also that the United States is prepared to assume its full share of the common covenants and understandings upon which peace must henceforth rest.

We still read Washington's immortal warning against "entangling alliances" with full comprehension and

an answering purpose. But only special and limited alliances are possible, and we recognize and accept the duty of a new day in which we are permitted to hope for a general alliance which will avoid entanglements and clear the air of the world for common understandings and the maintenance of common rights.

I have made the analysis of the international situation which the war has created, not, of course, because I doubted whether the leaders of the great nations and people with whom we are associated were of the same mind and entertained a like purpose, but because the air every now and again gets darkened by mists and groundless doubts and mischievous perversions of counsel and it is necessary once again to sweep all the irresponsible talk about peace intrigues and weakening morale and doubtful purpose on the part of those in authority utterly, and if need be unceremoniously, aside and say what is the plainest words that can be found. When it is only to say over again what has been said before, quite as plainly if in less unvarnished terms.

As I have said, neither I nor any other man in governmental authority created or gave form to the issues of this war. I have simply responded to them with such vision as I could command. But I have responded gladly and with a resolution that has grown warmer and more confident as the issues grow clearer and clearer.

It is now plain that they are issues which no man can pervert unless it be willfully. I am bound to fight for them, and happy to fight for them as time and circumstance have revealed them to me as to all the world. Our enthusiasm for them grows more and more irresistible as they stand out in more and more vivid and unmistakable outline.

And the forces that draw into closer and closer array, organize their millions into more and more unconquerable might, as they become more and more distinct to the thought and purpose of the peoples engaged.

It is the peculiarity of this great war that while statesmen have seemed to cast about for definitions of their purpose and have sometimes seemed to shift their ground and their point of view, the thought of the mass of men, whom statesmen are supposed to instruct and lead, has grown more and more unclouded, more and more certain of what it is that they are fighting for.

National purposes have fallen more and more into the background and the common purpose of enlightened mankind has taken their place. The counsels of plain men have become on all hands more simple and straightforward and more unified than the counsels of statesmen and men of affairs, who still retain the impression that they are playing a game of power and playing for high stakes. That is why I have said that this is a peoples' war, not a statesmen's. Statesmen must follow the clarified common thought or be broken.

Take that to be the significance of the fact that assemblies and associations of many kinds made up of plain workaday people have demanded, almost every time they come together, and are still demanding, that the leaders of their governments declare to them plainly what it is, exactly what it is, that they are seeking in this war, and what they think the terms of the final settlement should be.

They are not yet satisfied with what they have been told. They still seem to fear that they are getting what they ask for only in statesmen's terms—only in the terms of territorial arrangements and the divisions of power, and not in terms of broad vision, justice and mercy and peace and the satisfaction of those deep-seated longings of oppressed and distracted men and women and enslaved peoples that seem to them the only things worth fighting a war for that engulfs the world.

Perhaps statesmen have not always recognized this changed aspect of the whole world of policy and action. Perhaps they not always spoke in direct reply to the questions asked because they did not know how searching those questions were and what sort of answers they demanded.

But I am here to attempt the answer again and again, in the hope that I may make it clearer and clearer that my one thought is to satisfy those who struggle in the ranks and are, perhaps, above all others, entitled to a reply whose meaning no one can have any excuse for misunderstanding. If he understands the language in which it is spoken or can get someone to translate it correctly into his own. And I believe that the leaders of the governments with which we are associated will speak, as they have spoken, as plainly as I have tried to speak.

I hope that they will feel free to say whether they think that I am in any degree mistaken in my interpretation of these issues involved or in my purpose with regard to the means by which a satisfactory settlement of these issues may be obtained.

Unity of purpose and of counsel are as imperatively necessary in this war as was unity in command in the battlefield; and with perfect unity of purpose and counsel will come assurance of complete victory. It can be had in no other way.

"Peace drives" can be effectively utilized and silenced only by showing that every victory of the nations associated against Germany brings the nations nearer the sort of peace which will bring security and reassurance to all peoples and make the recurrence of another struggle of useless force and bloodshed forever impossible, and that and nothing else can.

Germany is constantly intimating the "terms" she will accept, and always finds that the world does not want terms. It wishes the final triumph of justice and fair dealing.

MASKS FOR AMBULANCE ATTENDANTS IN CALLS

New Haven, Sept. 27.—Drivers and hospital employees sent out with ambulances to bring in patients yesterday were provided with muslin masks to wear while in proximity to the patients.